

welcomed progress achieved in developing agreement on the preparation and implementation of the second phase of the Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding of September 23, 1989 regarding a bilateral verification experiment and data exchange related to prohibition of chemical weapons.

The Presidents agreed that it is necessary to achieve the earliest possible resolution of questions about cooperation in non-proliferation of missiles and missile technology in all its aspects, in accordance with the principles of existing international agreements. They also decided to work together to remove obstacles impeding Russia's access to the global market in high technology and related services. The Presidents agreed that negotiations on a multilateral nuclear test ban should commence at an early date, and that their governments would consult with each other accordingly.

Mindful of their countries' responsibilities as permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Presidents affirmed that U.S.-Russian cooperation is essential to the peaceful resolution of international conflicts and the promotion of democratic values, the protection of human rights, and the solution of global problems, such as environmental pollution, terrorism, and narcotics trafficking. The United States and Russia stressed their determination to improve the effectiveness of peacemaking and peacekeeping capabilities of the United Nations, the CSCE, and other appropriate regional organizations.

Recognizing that the problem of mistreatment of minorities and ethnic communities is increasingly a source of international instability, the Presidents stressed the critical importance of full protection for individual human rights, including those of ethnic Russian and all other minorities on the territory of the former Soviet Union. They affirmed their commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts in that region on the basis of respect for the independence, territorial integrity, and security of all member states of the UN and the CSCE.

The Presidents announced their intention to expand and improve their joint work in the area of environmental protection. They agreed to coordinate on joint ecological measures to be taken and research to be

done, and on support for financing agreed programs. The Presidents agreed that the level of mutual openness achieved makes it possible to proceed with new forms of cooperation in science and technology, including programs in the field of outer space. The two countries will further develop bilateral cooperation in fisheries in the Bering Sea, the North Pacific, and the Sea of Okhotsk, including for the purpose of preservation and reproduction of living marine resources and of monitoring the ecosystem in the Northern Pacific. The Presidents further agreed to expand significantly their contacts, exchanges, and cooperation in the areas of culture, education, the humanities, and the mass media.

The joint efforts of both countries have succeeded in establishing a new character for Russian-American relations. The Presidents reaffirmed the principles and provisions of the Camp David Declaration of February 1, 1992 and the Charter of U.S.-Russian Partnership and Friendship of June 17, 1992 as a basis for relations between the two countries.

Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin expressed their deep appreciation to Prime Minister Mulroney and the people of Canada for hosting their meeting in Vancouver. With a view to accelerating the development of U.S.-Russian partnership, the Presidents agreed to meet regularly at the summit level. President Yeltsin invited President Clinton to visit Russia. President Clinton accepted the invitation with appreciation.

Fact Sheets From the Russia-United States Summit

April 4, 1993

Humanitarian/Health Assistance and Food Sales

Purpose

To respond to the need for humanitarian food and medical assistance and to help develop the proper infrastructure for health care delivery, the United States will provide grant food and medical assistance, health

technical assistance, and concessional sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to Russia.

Program

Grant Food Assistance: The United States will provide an additional \$194 million in grant food aid to Russia, bringing total grant food assistance for Russia to \$425 million in FY 1993. This is provided under the Section 416(b) and Food for Progress programs administered by USDA. Some of the commodities will be provided directly to the Russian Government for direct distribution or sales to needy individuals, while other commodities will be auctioned on private commodities exchanges. A certain amount of the commodities will be provided through American and Russian private voluntary organizations. (\$194 million)

Food for Mothers and Children: The United States will provide infant formula, whole fat milk, cereals, and nutritional powdered beverage to needy infants, children, and mothers in Magadan, Khabarovsk, and Vladivostok. (\$10 million)

Medicines and Medical Supplies for Russian Hospitals: The United States will provide medicines and medical supplies to hospitals in the Moscow area and medical supplies to hospitals and clinics in the Magadan region of the far east. (\$15 million)

Medical Partnerships: In an effort to increase contacts between American and Russian medical professionals, the United States will establish an additional four medical partnerships in Russia over the next several months. This will make a total of nine partnerships in Russia. (\$3 million)

Health Care Finance: An integral part of transition to a market economy will be the reform of the health care system. To assist in this transition, the United States will work with the Russian Government to promote private health care alternatives. The United States will provide training and seminars and seek to establish replicable models of health care finance in reform-minded communities of Russia. (\$2.5 million)

Food for Progress Credit Sales: The United States will make available \$700 million in agricultural credit sales to Russia under the Food for Progress program. These sales are an interim measure designed to restore Russia's access to U.S. agricultural mar-

kets for grains and other needed commodities in the short term. The commodities will be delivered for the next several months, until Russia's domestic harvest begins to become available.

Total Funding for Humanitarian/Health and Food Sales: \$924.5 million.

Private Sector Development

Purpose

The U.S. private sector assistance program supports Russia's historic transition to a market-based economy, expanded trade and investment opportunities, and emergence of an indigenous private sector. U.S. assistance reinforces Russia's strategy to transfer state assets to productive private sector use and to catalyze small and medium business development to create new jobs. Whenever possible, the U.S. assistance program links American businesses with Russian counterparts to transfer skills and create lasting market relationships.

Program

Russian-American Enterprise Fund: The fund will target loans and investments to create and expand small and medium enterprises. It will support Russian businesses and joint ventures with U.S. firms that disseminate Western business know-how and practices. Loans and investments will seek to increase employment, develop capital markets, generate foreign exchange, encourage private foreign investment, and support privatization. The fund will also seek to demonstrate that good business investments are compatible with sound environmental practices. (\$50 million in 1993)

Privatization: Privatization is the driving force behind economic reform in Russia. This initiative reinforces nearly every aspect of the privatization program that is giving all Russians their first opportunity to become private shareholders. U.S. assistance supports enterprise auctions, privatization manuals, public education on private ownership, and legal, economic, and logistical advice to local privatization committees. Technical assistance for investment funds, stock exchanges, prudent regulation, and business support organizations will help create a fair and competitive marketplace. (\$60 million in 1993)

Bankers Training: A modern banking system and stable financial markets are indispensable to enterprise restructuring. Officials of U.S. commercial banks, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and other specialists will train at least 250 Russian banking executives. American experts will work with Russian counterparts to introduce new deposit mechanisms for business and household savings, functioning checking accounts, inter-bank credit and reserve lending systems, and an auction market in government securities that will facilitate relatively noninflationary financing of public deficits. (\$5 million)

Fiscal Sector Reform: Effective decentralization and privatization will require new tax and expenditure systems for local and regional governments. Technical assistance in the fiscal area will help local and regional governments design and implement fiscal structures, including revenue systems needed to finance social services and other budgetary requirements currently financed by state enterprises. Assistance will start with Moscow oblast and will be targeted at regions making significant privatization progress. (\$4.4 million)

Russian-American Agribusiness Partnerships: This activity pairs U.S. agribusinesses with Russian partners to help private farmers, enterprises, and reform-oriented institutions create a market-driven food system. Technical assistance and training by U.S. agribusinesses will help break bottlenecks between producers and consumers and create efficient input delivery systems. U.S. agribusinesses will introduce U.S. standards for harvesting, processing, and distribution. Under the project, they will invest approximately \$60 million of their own funds. (\$20 million)

Farmer-to-Farmer Program: This activity will link over 300 American volunteer farmers with farmers in Russia in order to provide direct, practical agricultural marketing experience and know-how. These volunteers will build on the work of 80 volunteers already in Russia. Their technical expertise will help new private farmers learn the skills needed to operate in a market economy, improve crop quality, reduce losses, and respond to consumer demand. (\$5 million)

Eurasia Foundation: The foundation is a new, independent grant-making and tech-

nical assistance fund established with U.S. Government financing. It will encourage collaboration with and contributions from private funding sources. The foundation will support innovative, field-based programs throughout the N.I.S. in areas such as management training, economics education, public policy advice, independent print and broadcast media, and science and technology development. (\$4 million for Russia)

Total Private Sector Development Program: \$148.4 million in 1993.

Democracy Corps Initiative

Purpose

Russia is embarking on the transformation of its political and legal framework from an authoritarian foundation to one based upon the rule of law, with emphasis on rights and responsibilities of individuals, popular participation in political and economic decision-making, open competition among interest groups, governmental accountability, transparency of political and legal processes, and predictability in social and economic relations.

Program

To assist this process, the President is mobilizing the Democracy Corps, a broad coalition of American people and institutions devoted to expanding the momentum for democratization in Russia. As the Coordinator for all U.S. assistance efforts with the former Soviet Union, Ambassador Tom Simons will oversee Democracy Corps activities in Russia. Specific U.S. Government-funded activities in FY 1993 will include:

Democracy Summer: The summer of 1993 will be designated "Democracy Summer," with the startup of a \$25 million program of intensive people-to-people contacts between Russians and their American hosts. Approximately 3,000 Russians will be brought to the U.S. for exchanges and training in 1993. Two types of contacts are envisioned:

Exchanges: Exposure of Russians to life in a democracy can foster grassroots understanding and attitudes supportive of democratic development. About 1,700 high school students will arrive this summer for a variety

of programs: Over 300 will participate in short-term thematic group projects in areas ranging from culture and the arts to youth leadership, 650 students will participate in year-long exchanges during the 1993–94 school year, and 750 students will participate in month-long school-to-school linkages. About 450 undergraduate and 200 graduate-level Russian students will receive training in economics, business, public policy, government, education, and law. Another 200 government officials and professionals will participate in short-term education programs designed to introduce them to their American counterparts.

Training: In addition to exposure to democratic systems, visits by citizens of Russia to the United States can demonstrate U.S. methods of solving technical, managerial, and other problems that are key to Russia's successful adoption of a free market system. About 400 Russians will be brought to the U.S. for study tours and short-term training programs in key technical areas such as banking, energy, environment, health, and agriculture.

Rule of Law: These programs will mobilize a broad range of U.S. legal resources to assist the Russian reform of their legal structure to reflect democratic and free market principles, and to institutionalize support procedures and practices in the areas of commercial law, criminal law and procedure, and legal education. In particular, the U.S. will directly support President Yeltsin's Legal Experiment, an innovative plan to advance legal reform, including the creation of a jury system in five regions. (\$5 million)

Effective Local Governance: The U.S. will assist reform-minded local governments in generating, managing, and expending financial resources in ways which foster the private provision of social services and broad private sector growth. The first two cities targeted are Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod. (\$7 million)

Strengthening Civil Society: The U.S. will mobilize private U.S. organizations (political and civic organizations, free trade unions, and advocacy groups) to work closely with counterparts in Russia—reformers, grassroots organizers, regional interests—to expand their participation in Russian political

processes and in the dialogue on economic reform. (\$2 million)

Strengthening Independent Media: This program will allow the U.S. media and journalism community to share professional journalist techniques and business and managerial skills essential for functioning of a free and open democracy. (\$2 million)

Developing Russian Volunteerism: A wide slice of the U.S. private voluntary organization community will assist private Russian groups to meet emerging social service needs during this period of economic dislocation. (\$4 million)

Developing University Partnerships: The U.S. will mobilize the U.S. education community to develop linkages and exchanges between American universities and partner universities in Russia that focus on areas critical to the creation of free market and democratic institutions. The administration will establish an American Institute at the Institute of Foreign Languages in Nizhny Novgorod for study of American studies and language. (\$3 million)

Total Democracy Corps Initiative: \$48 million in 1993.

Officer Resettlement Initiative

Purpose

The United States and the West have an historic opportunity to facilitate the return of troops to Russia by providing housing and job retraining for Russian officers who are being demobilized and returning to Russia. This officer resettlement initiative responds to a direct appeal from the Government of Russia.

Program

This initiative will focus on facilitating the resettlement of officers who are being demobilized upon return to Russia. In addition to building houses for these returning officers, it will provide employment retraining. Specifically it will, on a demonstration basis, build 450 houses within 12–16 months for officers who are being demobilized and returning to Russia, and provide employment training for the participating officers to facilitate their transition to civilian life.

Houses will be built in areas where local authorities are committed to market economic reforms. These sites also will be se-

lected based upon availability of land, adequate infrastructure, and proximity to good transportation routes. To the extent possible, we will seek to use local labor and locally available materials in the construction of these homes.

Providing housing and job retraining for troops returning to Russia is a visible sign of Western support for the Russian people and the Russian Government. The United States will seek to encourage other donors to implement similar or complementary programs. We will also seek to expand this initiative in the future.

Total FY 93 funding: \$6 million.

Energy and Environment Initiative

Purpose

This initiative will assist in the transformation of the Russian energy economy into a market-oriented, end-use efficient, and environmentally protected system. Reform of the energy sector is essential to the viability of the overall reform program, particularly enterprise restructuring and the overall macroeconomic balance. Structural reform of this sector should help remove some of the worst environmental excesses by eliminating obsolescent production techniques and encouraging energy efficiency.

Program

This initiative represents a balanced approach targeted on several critical leverage points:

Gas/Oil/Coal Production and Delivery Systems Improvement: U.S. assistance will promote efficient use of gas and oil. Reform in these areas will increase hard currency exports and, in the long run, provide alternative fuel sources needed to decommission unsafe nuclear reactors. In addition, our programs will promote coal mine safety, productivity, and cleaner coal technologies. Funding will include engineering and financial analyses to help catalyze and accelerate substantial World Bank and EBRD loans to revamp production, transmissions, and distribution systems. (\$10 million)

Efficiency and Performance Improvement: This program will focus on improving energy efficiency in electric power, refineries, industries, and residential buildings. Funding also will support the Moscow Energy Efficiency

Center which provides information on technology available from U.S. companies as well as training. (\$2 million)

Pricing, Policy, and Institutional Reform: Market-driven approaches for energy supply and demand balance in Russia will be introduced. The program will focus on privatizing energy supply entities, supporting reform of the price and tariff structure, and improving institutions to raise efficiency standards and introduce a regulatory framework. (\$5 million)

Nuclear Power Plant Safety and Regulation: The U.S. will fund short-term operational safety improvements, risk reduction measures, and regulatory assistance for nuclear power plants. (\$15 million)

Environmental Policy and Technology Cooperation: This program will assist in the development of clearer national environmental policies and programs. The U.S. will implement high-impact demonstration projects to reduce severe pollution problems, including minimizing use of ozone-depleting substances. The first activity will focus on air pollution control in the Volgograd region. (\$5 million)

Environmental Non-Governmental-Organization Consortium: The U.S. will mobilize a consortium of public and private sector actors to strengthen collaboration between American and Russian NGO's. The consortium will finance joint U.S.-Russian NGO projects that promote community environmental quality initiatives, resource conservation, public awareness, and training. (\$1 million)

Total Energy and Environment Initiative: \$38 million in 1993.

Trade and Investment

Current U.S. bilateral trade with Russia is only \$3.4 billion, and even though American companies are the largest investors in Russia, total U.S. investment is estimated at only \$400 million. A significant expansion in bilateral trade and investment is among the best ways to assist Russia in making the transition to market democracy. Creating the necessary business climate is a task that basically rests with Russia, but the U.S. Government can play a catalytic role in helping to remove obstacles blocking projects already under dis-

cussion, improve the environment for business, and develop the commercial infrastructure.

Business Development Committee: President Clinton is making bilateral trade and investment growth with Russia a major priority. Implementation is centered in the U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee (BDC) cochaired by Secretary of Commerce Brown and Deputy Prime Minister Shokhin. Secretary Brown will travel to Moscow to begin the process in May. The BDC will be the primary vehicle to help identify and remove impediments to trade and investment, unblock specific U.S. investment projects, press for Russian Government policy reforms, and improve the commercial infrastructure for bilateral commercial growth. The BDC meeting will focus on eliminating obstacles to investment in the energy sector and will include a high level session of the Defense Conversion Subcommittee.

Generalized System of Preferences: President Clinton seeks to extend the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to Russia to provide duty-free treatment for a broad range of Russian exports. Over 440 million of Russian goods will benefit.

GATT: The United States will support Russia's application to become a member of the GATT and will help build the institutions necessary for Russia to become a full GATT member.

American Business Centers: The administration will open four American Business Centers in Russia this year to help American and Russian companies do business with each other and to serve as business incubators.

Export Control Development: Technical assistance will be provided to Russia to improve its export controls development. An effective Russian export control system would allow the sale of higher levels of technology to Russia to assist the reform and modernization of the Russian economy.

Eximbank Loan: The Export-Import Bank of the United States has just finalized an \$82 million loan to finance sale of Caterpillar pipeline construction machinery for Gazprom. This equipment will be used on construction of a gas pipeline in the Yarnal Peninsula region of Russia.

OPIC Investment Support: The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has approved its first loan and major insurance coverage to a private commercial venture in Russia, a \$150 million package consisting of a \$50 million loan guarantee and \$100 million investment insurance coverage to support CONOCO's \$300 million Polar Lights project.

TDA Feasibility Study Grants: The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA) is granting \$1.4 million for oil and gas feasibility studies as part of a package of TDA grants totaling \$3.8 million.

Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT): 300 additional internships with American companies are being created for business executives, entrepreneurs, and scientists under the Commerce Department's highly successful business internship program. This doubles the number of Russians who will acquire on-the-job experience in a market economy. (\$2 million).

Total Trade and Investment Development Program: \$9 million in direct program expenditures; trade and investment loans and guarantees; expanded trade and investment.

Exchange With Reporters En Route to the Opening Day Baseball Game in Baltimore, Maryland

April 5, 1993

Affirmative Action in Baseball

Q. Mr. President, what do you think of Jesse Jackson's protest today?

The President. I think it's an informational protest. I think it's fine. The owners put out a statement a few days ago which they say was the first step in, you know, efforts to increase minority ownership and minority increases in management. I think we should. I'm encouraged by Don Baylor's appointment out in Colorado. And I think it's time to make a move on that front. So, I think it's a legitimate issue, and I think it's, like I said, it's an informational picket and not an attempt to get people not to go to the game. So, I think it's good.